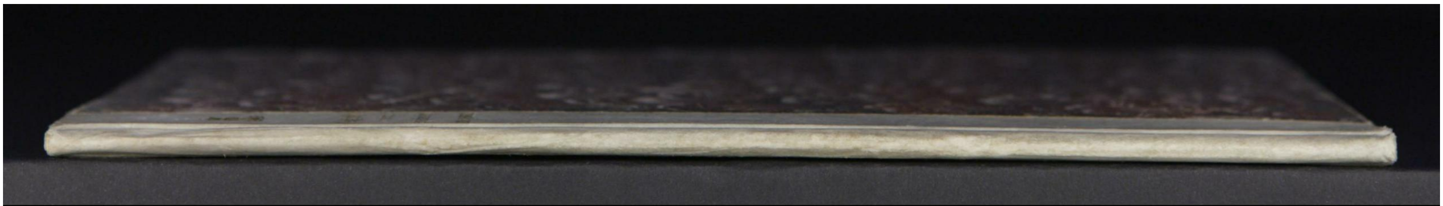
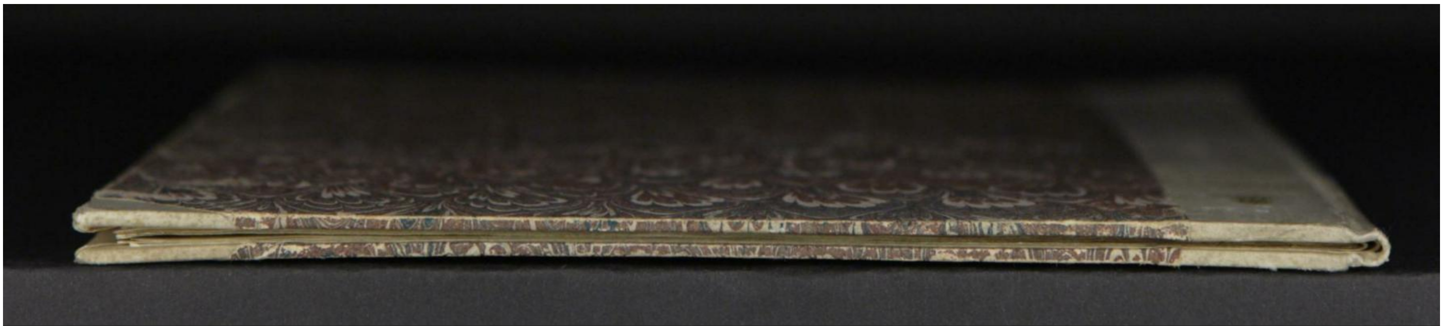
Regimen
contra
epidimiam
ſiue peſtem.

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

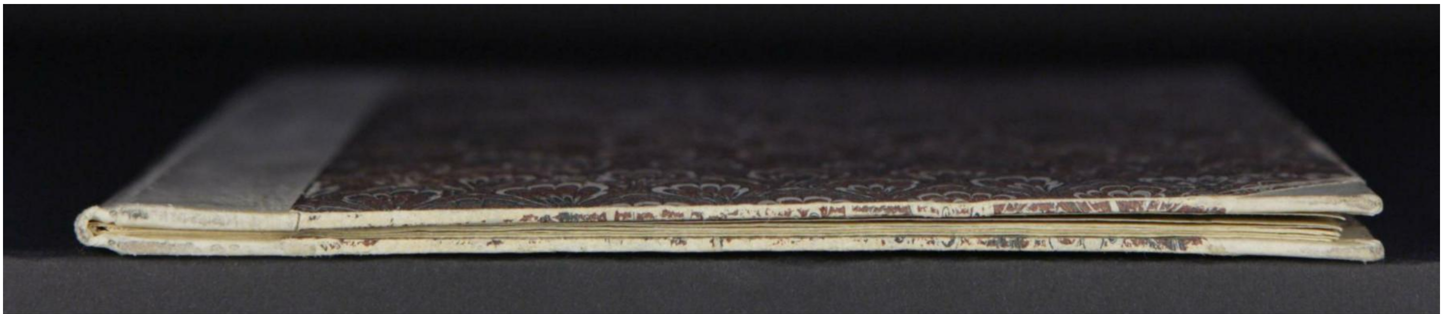


Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

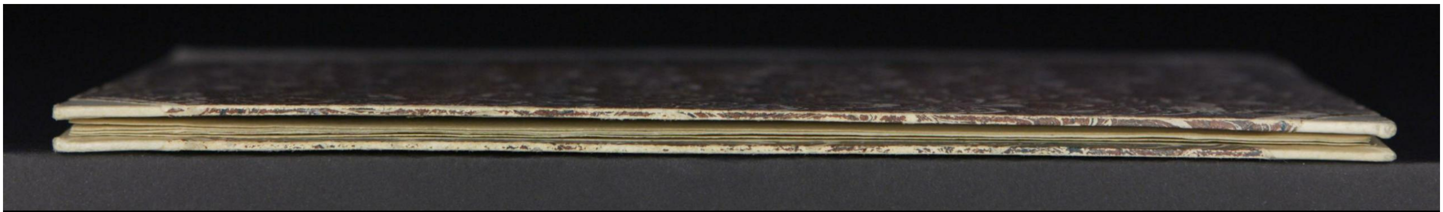
Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]



Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]



Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]



Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

12, -265
4°
(LN bis 168)

DA BOX "För 1600"

Campbell No. 1065.
Victor Madsen 3455

BIBLIOTHECA REGIA HAFNIENSIS

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

¶ Regimen contra epidimiam ſiue peſtem

Imago diui



Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

¶ Ad honorẽ ſancte ⁊ indiuidue trinitatis: glorioſe ꝗꝫ virginis Marie: ⁊ ad vtilitatẽ reipublice: pro conſeruatione ſanorũ ac reformatione lapſorum: volo aliqua de peſtilẽtia que nos frequentius inuadit (ex dictis medicorum magis autẽticorũ) ſcribere. Et primo

¶ De ſignis pronoſticis eius
¶ Secundo de cauſis
¶ Tercio de remedijs
¶ Quarto de confortaminibus cordis ⁊ principalium membrorum
¶ Quinto ⁊ vltimo de fleubothomia

S[illegible]a peſtilentie pronoſtica ſeptẽ ad preſens [illegible]tatur. Primũ eſt quãdo in vna die eſtiuali aura ſepe mutatur, vt de mane apparet pluuioſa/deinde nebuloſa/⁊ demũ ventoſa/ꝑcipue a vẽto meridionali. Secundum ſignuꝫ eſt/quando ſepe in tẽpore eſtiuali dies apparent totaliter obſcuri ⁊ velle pluere ⁊ non pluit. ⁊ tunc ſi diu durauerit timendum eſt de magna peſtilentia. Tercium ſignum eſt/quando ſunt multe muſce ſuper terrã. hoc enim ſignũ eſt ꝙ aer venenoſus ſit ⁊ infect᷒. Quartũ ſignũ ẽ/qñ ſtelle ſepe videntur cadere. ⁊ hoc iterũ ſignuꝫ eſt ꝙ aer ſit infectus/⁊ ꝙ nulli vapores venenoſi ſint in aere. Quintũ ſignuꝫ eſt qñ cometa videt᷑ volare Et ſicut habetur in methauris/iſta cõtingunt qñ cometa apparet. ſcꝫ interfectio hominũ in bellis ⁊c̄. Vñ vſus
Mors furit/vrbs rapitur/ſeuit mare/ſol operitur
Regnũ mutatur/plebs peſte fame cruciatur.
Sextũ ſignũ eſt qñ multa fulgura ⁊ tonitrua fiunt ⁊ ꝑ̄cipue vementia a parte meridionali. Septimũ ſignũ eſt qñ multe ventoſitates a meridie ꝓcedũt. Ille eniꝫ ſordeſcũt ⁊ immũde ſunt Qñ igitur iſta ſigna apparẽt/timẽdum eſt de magna peſtilẽtia niſi dñs omnipotens ipſam ſua pietate voluerit ammouere.

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

¶ De cauſis peſtilentie

Auſa peſtilẽtie triplex eſt. qñqꝫ eniꝫ venit a radice in-
c feriori. aliqñ a radice ſuperiori. ita ꝙ ſenſualiť apparet
nobis mutatio aeꝛ̄. ⁊ qñqꝫ venit ab vtroqꝫ. ſ. radice ſu-
periori ⁊ inferiori ſimul. A radice quidẽ inferiori / vt nos vide-
mus ex latrina ꝓpe camerã vel ex aliq̃ alia re ꝑticulari corrũpi
aerẽ in ſbſtãtia ⁊ in qualitate. Et ẽ particularis ⁊ põt accidere
õni die. Inde etiã ꝓcedit febris peſtilẽtialis circa quam multi
medici ſunt decepti / talẽ febrẽ eẽ peſtilentialẽ nõ credẽtes. Q̃n
qꝫ etiã venit a cadaueribꝰ mortuoꝝ vel ex corruptõe ſtagnoruꝫ
⁊ ꝯtingit frequenť in locis corruptis. Et iſta aliqñ ẽ vniuerſal'
⁊ aliqñ ꝑticularis. A radice ãt ſuꝑiori accidit v̄tute corporũ cele
ſtium / ex quibꝰ ſpũs vitalis corrũpiť in a[illegible]li. Et de illa dicit A
uicenna li. iiij. Ex forma celi corꝑa valde [illegible]liť inficiunť. Nã
imꝑſſio celeſtis corrũpit aerẽ. ⁊ ſic ſpũs c[illegible]piť in hõie A ra-
dice vero ſuꝑiori ⁊ inferiori ſimul ꝓuen[illegible] impꝛ̃ſſione cele-
ſti corrũpente aerẽ / ⁊ putrefactione cadauerũ vel locoꝝ cauſať
morbus in homine. ⁊ talis morbus qñqꝫ eſt febris qñqꝫ apoſte
ma / ⁊ hoc vt in pluribus. Aer eniꝫ inſpiratus quãdoqꝫ veneno
ſus eſt ⁊ corruptus ledẽs cor. ita vt natura multipliciter aggra
uatur. imo intm̃ ꝙ nõ ꝑcipit ſuam leſionem. Nam apparẽt bo-
ne vrine ⁊ bone digeſtiones. ⁊ tamẽ patiẽs tendit ad mortem.
Vñ multi medici in patiẽtibꝰ ad vrinã attẽdẽtes ſuperficialiť
loquunť ⁊ decipiunť. Neceſſe eſt igiť ꝙ ꝗlibꝫ patiẽs ꝓuideat
ſibi de bono medico ⁊ exꝑto. Et iſta videť dicta de cauſis peſti
lẽtie. Sꝫ circa hec mouenť due q̃ſtiones. Prima ẽ quare vnꝰ
moriť alter nõ / ⁊ de illa villa moriunť hõies ⁊ in illa domo: in a
lia ãt nõ. Secũda q̃ſtio eſt / an tales morbi peſtilẽtiales ſint ꝯta
gioſi. Ad primã dico ꝙ h ꝯtingere pt ex duobꝰ. ſ. ex ꝑte agẽtis /
⁊ ex ꝑte patiẽtis. Ex ꝑte quidẽ agẽtis q2 illa influẽtia ſuperce-
leſtis directꝰ reſpicit illũ vel illũ / ꝙ̃ illũ ⁊ illum locũ. Sꝫ ex ꝑte
patiẽtis quia ille eſt magis diſpoſitus ad mortẽ ꝙ̃ alter. Vnde
notandũ ꝙ corpora magꝭ diſpoſita ſunt corꝑa calida latoꝝ poro
rum ⁊ corpora infecta ⁊ habẽtia poros opilatos multis humo-
ribus. Unde corpora a quibus fit magna reſolutio / ſicut ſunt

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

homines abutentes coitu/ vel ſeruientes balneis / ⁊ hõies qui
caleſiunt magno labore. vel magna ira hñt corpa magꝭ diſpoſita
ad morbũ peſtilẽticũ. Ad ſecundũ dico ꝙ tales morbi peſtilẽti
ales ſunt ꝯtagioſi/ qꝛ a corporibus infectis effluũt humores ⁊ fu
mi venenoſi aerẽ corrũpẽtes. ⁊ iõ fugiendũ eſt ab infectis. imo
tẽpore peſtilẽtiali nullꝰ debet ſtare in cumulo populoꝝ/ qꝛ põt
ẽẽ aliquis illoꝝ infectus. Rõne cuius prudẽtes medici viſitan-
do infirmos ſtant longe a patientibus tenentes faciem verſus
portam vel feneſtrã. ſic etiaꝫ ſtare debent infirmoꝝ ſeruitores.
vñ patiẽti bonũ ẽ ꝑ dies mutare camerã/ ⁊ frequẽtiꝰ habere fe-
neſtras v̾ſus boreã vel v̾ſus orientẽ aptas. Feneſtre vero v̾ſus
meridiẽ teneãtur clauſe. Ventꝰ eniꝫ meridionalis hꝫ in ſe duas
cãs putrefactionis. Prima eſt ꝙ debilitat corpa tam ſanorum
q̃ infirmoꝝ. Secũda eſt/ qꝛ ſicut ſcribit̃ tercio aphoriſmorum/
Auſter ventus inflatus grauat auditũ ⁊ ledit cor. qꝛ aperit po
ros hominis/ ⁊ intrat vſqꝫ ad cor. Quare bonum eſt ſano tẽpo
re peſtilentie qñ flat ventus meridionalis manere in domo per
totum diẽ. Si ãt neceſſe fuerit vt exire õbeat/ maneat in domo
vſqꝫ ad eleuationẽ ſolis ſup̃ nr̃m orizontem.

De remedijs peſtilentie

Jſis cauſſis peſtilentie/ nunc dicendũ eſt qualiter quis
v ſe debeat a peſtilẽtia p̃ſeruare. Pro quo notanduꝫ eſt
iuxta dictum ſummi medici per dauid dicentem ꝙ ho
mo primo ſe debeat diuertere a malo ad bonũ ⁊ humiliter ſua
pctã ꝯfiteri. quare ſummũ remediũ eſt vt tẽpore peſtilẽtie peni
tentia ⁊ ꝯfeſſio medicamẽtis ceteris preferãtur. ꝓmitto tamen
ſumme ꝙ valde bonũ remediũ eſt fugere/ ⁊ locũ infectum muta
re. Sed quia multi ꝯmode ſe locũ mutare non pñt : iõ quantuꝫ
poſſibile fuerit/ ab eis õnis cã putredinis euitet̃. ⁊ ex ꝯſequẽti
õnis coitꝰ. etiã p̃cipue cauẽdus eſt vẽtus meridionalis qui na-
turaliter eſt infectiuus. Claudantur ergo feneſtre (vt dictum
ẽ) v̾ſus meridiẽ vſqꝫ ad horã p̃mã: apiant̃ v̾ſus ſeptẽtrionẽ. Ea
dem de cauſa õnis fetor eſt euitãdus/ vtputa ſtabuloꝝ/ cãporũ/
platearũ/ ⁊ p̃cipue interfectoꝝ cadauerũ putrefactorũ/ ⁊ maxiẽ
fetor aquarũ. Naꝫ in aliquibus domibus conſeruatur aqua ꝑ

duos dies vel noctes: vel ſunt trãſitus ſubterranei aquarum in
quibus ſeruant̃ aque proiecte que etiã magnũ cauſant, fetorem
Ex iſta cauſa etiã ꝯtingit ꝙ aliqui moriuntur in illa domo vbi
talia ꝯtingũt/⁊ in alia nõ vt dictũ eſt. Similiter in illo loco vbi
effundunt̃ olera putrida/q₂ olera putrefacta faciũt nociuuȝ fe-
torem. Vñ ſicut ꝑ odorẽ aromaticũ cor ⁊ ſpũs recreantur. ita ex
nociuo fetore debilitãtur. Quare ſeruãda eſt dom⁹ ne aer infe
ctus ſubintret. aer eniȝ infect⁹ humid⁹ eſt/⁊ putrefactionẽ ĩ do-
mo vel in loco dormitiõis naturalit̃ cauſat. Subtilietur igitur
domus per clarã flãmam ⁊ fiat ignis clarus de lignis. Fiat eti-
am cum fumigatione herbarũ infra ſcriptarum. videlicet bacce
lauri. iuniperi. vberiorgani. ⁊ habentur in apothecis. abſinthij
hyſſopi. rute. arthimeſie. atq₃ ligni aloes qđ melius valeret/ſed
pro paruo p̄cio ꝯparari nõ pōt. ⁊ talis fum⁹ inſpiret̃ per os ⁊ na
res/q₂ ſic interiora ratificat. Itẽ eadẽ de cauſa vitet̃ õnis reple
tio/q₂ corpa plena malis humoribus inficiunt̃ facilius. Vñ di-
cit Auicenna quarto canonis/ꝙ illi qui repletionẽ ſemꝑ curant
periodũ ⁊ finẽ vite ſue abbreuiãt. Item eadem de cauſa balne-
um commune euitetur. quia modicum fermentũ totam maſſaȝ
corrumpit. Unde finaliter omnis multitudo vel cõmunitas e-
uitetur inquãtum poſſibile ſit/ne ab anhelitu infecto aliquis in-
ficiatur. Sed quando fieri non poteſt vt cõmunitas euitet̃/tũc
vtatur remedijs infra ſcriptis. De mane quãdo aliquis ſurgit/
mox parũ comedat de ruta lota in aqua munda ⁊ ſale aſperſa cũ
nuce gallica vna vel duabus bene mundatis. Si autẽ illud ha-
bere non poteſt/tunc comedat panem vel tortam intinctam ace
to. ⁊ hoc maxime tp̄e turbido vel nebuloſo. In tp̄e etiã peſtilẽ
tie meli⁹ infra domũ manere videtur ꝙ̃ extra. nec eſt ſanum ire
per villã vel ciuitatẽ. Domus etiaȝ aſpergetur (⁊ ſpecialiter in
eſtate) cum aceto ⁊ roſis ⁊ folijs vitis. imo bonum eſt in die fre
quenter lauare manus cum aqua ⁊ aceto ⁊ poſtea faciem terge
re ⁊ odorare ad manus. Bonum eſt igit̃ tam in eſtate ꝙ̃ in hye
me acetoſa odorare. In monte autem peſſulano cõmunitateȝ
vitare non potui/q₂ trãſiui de domo ad domum curando infir-
mos cauſa paupertatis mee. Vnde ſpongiam vel panem intin-
ctum aceto mecum portaui tenens ad os ⁊ naſum/ quia omnia

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

acetoſā opilant meatuz humorum nec faciunt venenoſa intrare ꝛ ſic talē euaſi peſtilētiam ſocijs meis nō credētibus me vitā retinere potuiſſe. Omnia āt iſta remedia per meipſum probaui

¶ De cōfoꝛtaminibus coꝛdis et alioꝝ mēbroꝝ

c Oꝛdis cōfoꝛtamīna hec ſunt. crocus/caſſiafiſt/plantago/cum ceteris herbis que rarificāt ſpiritum interioꝛē Hec enim precipue valēt in vulgari cōitate vbi facilit cōtingit ꝙ vnus inficiat̄ ab alio / iō ſumme caueat̄ ne anhelitus inſpiretur ab aliquo. Oculi etiā ab aere infecto obſcurant̄ ſi hō non poꝛtauerit predicta in manu. Valde etenim ſanuz eſt ꝙ lauentur os/oculi/ꝛ manus ſepius in die cum aqua roſacea aceto mixta. Si āt ꝑdicta habere non poteſt/tunc faciat cū aceto/ꝛ ſic iſtis ſeruatis ſecurus cōmunitatem intrabis. Habet̄ etiam ꝓ magno remedio laxatio ventris. Si āt naturaliter fieri nō pōt laxatio ventris/prouocetur artificialiter per ſuppoſitoꝛiuz/ad quod bene valent pillule peſtilentiales que habentur in apotheca. In domo etiam ſemper teneatur ignis/quia multum impedit impreſſionem celeſtem/ ꝛ clarificat aerem. De cibo autem ſpecialiter dico ꝙ tyriaca ſumme vtilis eſt tam ſanis ꝙ̄ infectis Sumatur igitur bis in die cum vino claro limphatico/vel cum aq̄ clara roſacea aut cuz ceruiſia clara/nec ſumat̄ de tyriaca niſi ad quātitatē vni⁹ piſi. de vino vero aqua vel ceruiſia ad quātitatem duoꝝ coclearīū. tyriaca āt in vaſe penit⁹ diſſoluat̄. differat̄ etiā prādium vſqꝫ ad mediū diē/vt tyriaca in coꝛpe ſuam exerceat operationē. Bonū inſuper ferculū cuz vino puro ſepe in die ſumēdum eſt/non multum tamen ſimul. quia nimia ſuperabundantia putrefactionē humoꝝ inducit. Caueantur in cibis omnia calefactiua/vt ſunt piper ꝛ alliuz. licet enim piper cerebꝛum a phlegmate purgat ꝛ ſpūalia mēbꝛa a viſcoſis humoꝛibus qꝛ tn̄ nimis calefacit ꝛ calefactio putrefactionez inducit / plus videt̄ ſola amaritudo ꝙ̄ caloꝛ odoꝛ ꝛ ſapoꝛ in ipſo placuiſſe. Allium etiam ꝙuis a phlegmate purget ꝛ malos humoꝛes eijcit ꝛ prouocat appetitum comedendi/et aerem ſiccum intrare non permittit. quia oculos perturbat ꝛ caput vniuſcuiuſqꝫ ſepe comedētis calefacit: iō nō videt̄ placuiſſe Peſtilētia enim ex calida cauſa ſepe augmentatur. Omnes igitur cibi quanto faciliores

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

digeſtionis ſunt/tāto meliores. De mane ſumātur cibaria buli-
ta/de nocte vero aſſata Brodia autē ⁊ pulmēta euitētur niſi fu-
erint acetoſa. Tēpore eniꝫ peſtilētie ꝑualent fercula acetoſa ō-
nibus medicinis. Similit̄ euitari debēt ōnes fructꝰ niſi ſint ace
toſi. vt ſunt ceraſa. malagranata. aut modicuꝫ de piro vel pomo
loco medicine. Nā ōnis fructꝰ putrefactionē īducit. Species
cōmuniter ꝯueniētes/ſunt zinziber. cinamomū. ciminū. flores
muſcatoꝝ. ⁊ crocus. cum his enim optima ſalſa pro diuitibꝰ ꝓ-
curatur. Sed ſi ſint pauperes recipere debent rutā. ſaluiā. nu-
ces gallicas. petrocilinū. ⁊ cū aceto miſcere ſimul. ⁊ eſt bona ſal-
ſa. Si āt mediocres ſunt/recipere debēt ciminū ⁊ crocū ⁊ miſce
re ſimul cum aceto. ⁊ talis ſalſa valet/⁊ omnē putrefactionē ꝓhi
bet. Etiā iocūditas cordis magnū remediū ſanitatis eſt in cor-
pore. Quare cauēdum eſt tēpore peſtilētie ne quis mortē time
at. ſꝫ ſine timore ⁊ ſollicitudine peſtilentialis morbi vel periculi
cuiuſcūqꝫ lete viuendo diu viuere ſperet.

De fleubothomia

f Leubothomia ſemel in menſe fieri pōt niſi etas vel ali-
quid hmōi ꝓhibeat vt apparet in pregnantibus vel in
aliquo debili vel in patiētibus fluxū vētris. Fiat autē
fleubothomia in baſilica dextra vel ſiniſtra an̄ comeſtionē. poſt
inciſionē vero baſilice valet eē gaudioſum ⁊ bibere bonū vinuꝫ/
vel bonā ceruiſiā: ſemꝑ tn̄ tēperate/nec eſt ꝯueniēs dormire illo
die in quo baſilica eſt inciſa. Si quis āt apoſtemate ſe grauatuꝫ
ſenſerit/vel iam eē infectū: tunc ōnino vitet ſomnū ambulando.
qꝛ in ſomno calor intrinſece venenū inducit ad cor ⁊ ad alia mē
bra ſpūalia: ita ꝙ vix aliqua herba poteſt tale venenū ad ſtatuꝫ
priſtinum reuocare. qḋ tn̄ nō fieret ſi homo eēt in motu. Sꝫ di
ceret quis/ex quo ſomnꝰ debet vitari/quid ſi haberet ſomnū na
turalē? Ad hoc dico breuiter ꝙ in tpe peſtilētiali ſtatim poſt co
meſtionē ſi quis hr̄et libidinē dormiēdi/tunc talis libido debet
reuocari per ſpaciū in ortulis vel in cāpis. ⁊ ſic ſomnꝰ naturalis
p̄t fieri ꝑ vnā horā poſt comeſtioneꝫ Dicit igit̄ Auicenna ꝙ ſi
homo vellet dormire debet bibere bonū hauſtū an̄ dormitionē
qꝛ hō exiſtēs in ſomno attrahit multos humores. ⁊ iſti mali hu

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

mores depelluntᷣ ꝑ humorē boni hauſti Sed diceret quis quō
debet ſentire hō qn̄ eſt infectꝰ? Ad hoc rn̄deo ꝙ hō qui infectꝰ
eſt tali die nō multū comedit/qꝛ eſt repletꝰ malis humoribus. ⁊
ſtatim poſt prādiū hꝫ libidinē dormiēdi ⁊ magnā calefactioneꝫ
ſub frigore ſentit. Habet etiā magnū dolorem in anteriori par-
te capitis. ẞ ōnia iſta debet reuocare ꝑ modū ſpacij hinc et inde
Equitare āt vel ambulare nō poteſt ꝓpter nimiā pigriciā cor-
poris ⁊ ponderoſitatē. nā homo infectꝰ ōni hora libidinē habet
dormiēdi. qꝛ venenū intrinſecuꝫ perturbat ſpiritum vitalem. ſic
ꝙ ſemꝑ tendit ad requiē. Ex iſtis igitur ſignis homo ſentit ſe ī-
fectum. Siquis autem credere nollet/expectet per mediuꝫ diē
⁊ ſtatim ſentiet apoſtema ſub brachijs vel circa pudibunda vel
circa aures. Eſt ergo ſummū remediū ſi quis ſenſerit omnia p̄-
dicta tempore peſtilentiali/vt ſomnum vitet. quia ſicut ex predi
ctis patet in ſomno ſpūs vitalis quieſcit. venenum auteꝫ aſper-
gitur per membra hinc ⁊ inde. Hec omnia per meipſum ꝓbaui
Iſtis autem ſic ſtātibus quādo homo ſenſerit ſe eſſe infectum/
ꝙcitius fieri poteſt/eodem die ſanguinē minuat abūdē vſqꝫ ad
ſincopim. i. vſqꝫ ad vertiginē. quia parua minutio ſanguinis ve-
nenum excitat. Si āt homo non vellet incidere plures venas ſi
mul/tunc permittat tranſire venā inciſam vt prius dictū eſt vſqꝫ
ad retardationē ſanguinis/quia parua fluxio ſanguinis venenū
fortius excitat/vt patuit. Itē homo inciſus venis ſiue ſit infectꝰ
ſiue non/ſemper vitet ſomnū per diem vſqꝫ ad mediam nocteꝫ/
⁊ ſemꝑ in eadē parte corporis in qua apoſtema apparuerit fiat
inciſio vene. Si igitᷣ apparet apoſtema ſub brachio dextro/fiat
fleubothomia in medio eiuſdē brachij de mediana. Si aūt ſub
ſiniſtro fiat fleubothomia in mediana eiuſdē brachij vel in epa-
tica. i. in vena circa paruū digitū. Et ſi circa pudibūda fiat fleu-
bothomia in pede eiuſdē laterꝭ circa calceꝫ. Si āt apoſtēa fuerit
in collo/fiat fleubothōia de cephalica circa pollicē in manu late
ris eiuſdē vel mediana eiuſdē brachij l' in manu eiuſdē laterꝭ cir-
ca digitū minorē. Si āt apparuerit circa aurē fiat fleubothōia
de cephalica eiuſdē laterꝭ/vel de vena q̄ eſt intᷣ indicē ⁊ pollicem
ne multa venenoſa īuadāt cerebrū/vel de vena q̄ ē circa minorē
digitū/vel circa articulum q̄ a multis medicis appellatᷣ baſilica

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Si apparuerit in ſcapulis minue cum ventoſis ⁊ primo minue
medianā Si in dorſo minue ſup̄ pedicā magnā Et ōnia iſta fi-
ant ſi hō nō dormierit añ cognitionē apoſtematis. Si aūt talia
apoſtemata ſenſerit poſt dormitionē: tunc fieri debet minutio
in parte crucifixa. vt ſi apoſtema apparuerit in brachio dextro:
fiat fleubothomia de brachio ſiniſtro de epate vel baſilica/vel
de mediana. Et ſi apparuerit apoſtema ſb brachio dextro: fiat
ſm ꝙ dictū eſt de brachio ſiniſtro. ⁊ ſic de alijs locis in quibꝰ ap
paruerit apoſtema. ita ꝙ ſemꝑ fiat oppoſito mō. Minutꝰ vero
ſi ſit valde debilis: tunc pt fieri dormitio: poſt mediū diē. ⁊ ſem-
per infra mediū diē debet eē in ꝯtinuo motu equitādo vel trāſe
undo moderate. Et ſi poſtea creuerit apoſtema non timeat/ qꝛ
tale apoſtema eſt malū expellēs ⁊ reddit hōiem valde ſanū. Vt
autē citius ⁊ facilꝰ apoſtema matureſcat ⁊ rumpat̃/ debet fieri
medicamentū tali modo. Tere folia ſambuci ⁊ adde ſinapū tri
tum ⁊ fac emplaſtrū. deinde ſuppone apoſtemati. Aliqui vero
chirurgici volūt ꝙ ad dat̃ tyriaca: ſꝫ ſumme ſuadeo ꝙ nō fiat: nā
ipſa tyriaca venenū expellit. melꝰ vero videt̃ ſi aliquis haberꝫ
apoſtema ꝙ bibat tyriacā/ ⁊ ſic expellit venenū. ¶ Itē aliud re
medium. Accipe barbā ionis. ſerpillū/gallice ſerfeuil. plantagi
nem. ⁊ modicū de ſiligine: ⁊ tere hec ōnia inſimul donec videris
aquā inde exire. deinde miſce aquā illā cū lacte mulierꝫ: ⁊ da illi
bibere qui apoſtema habuerit. ⁊ hoc fieri debet ieiuno ſtoma-
cho/ qꝛ eo melius operat̃ in homine. Itē cū ꝓmo apoſtema ap-
paruerit recipiet auellanas/ficꝰ ⁊ rutā/ ⁊ ꝯtundat ſimul/ deinde
ſupponat. Et hec ad preſens dicta de peſtilentia ſufficiant. Si
quis āt ſcđm modū predictū ſe rexerit: huiꝰ morbi ꝯtagioſi peri
cula bñ euadet: preſtāte dño noſtro Jeſu chriſto (ſine quo ni-
hil fieri poteſt) qui eſt ōnipotēs ⁊ glorioſus ⁊ laudabilis ⁊ bñ-
dictus cum intemerata virgine Maria matre ſua in ſecula ſecu
lorum A M E N .:. .:. .:.

Tractatꝰ de regimine peſtilētico dñi Kamiti epi Aruſieñ. ci
uitatis regni dacie artis medicine exꝑtiſſimi ꝓfeſſoris finē hꝫ

Neophitus de nouo ad fidem conuersus

Heri catheruminus hodie pontifex est
Heri in theatro hodie in ecclia
Vespere in circo hodie in altari

Willmus Rugge

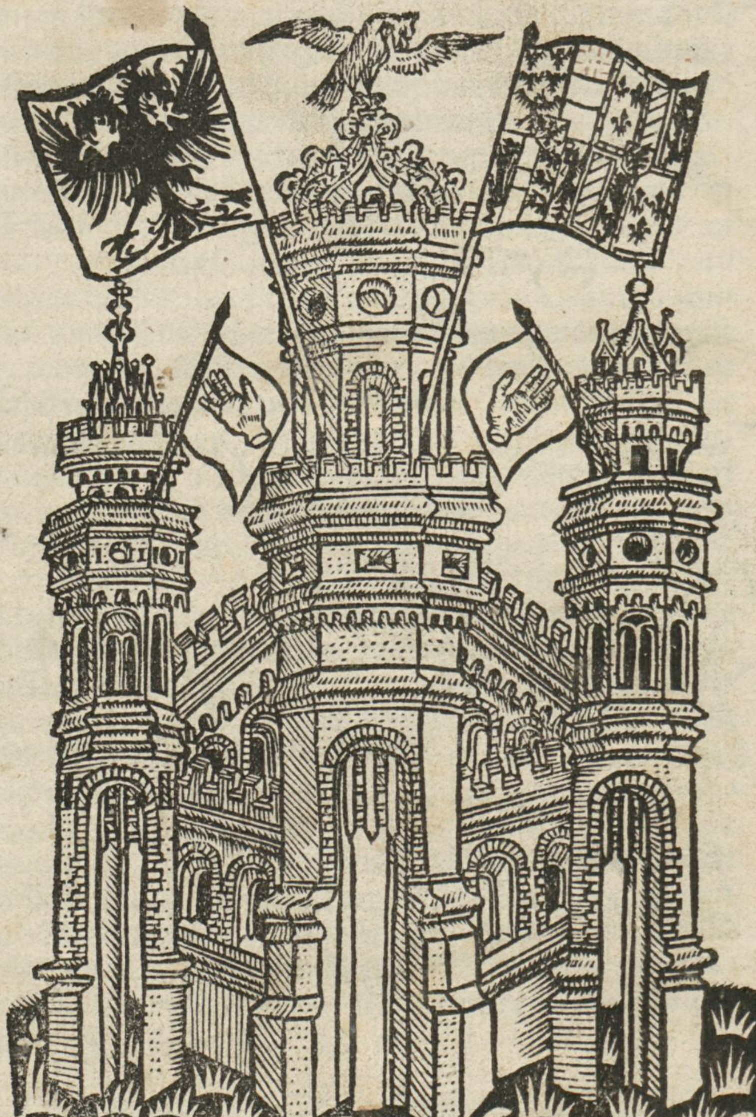
Expns nor' m watson lutheranus

Voluntate humana in opere malo dissentire
a gra dei ut impium est adfirmare
Ita in bono gra dei adiuta eidem consentire
posse pium et catholicum est asserere

As it is a godlie assertion to affirme and
say the will of man to dissent from the grace
of god in a evill worke so it is godlye
and catholike to adfirme and saye that the
said wille holpen by the grace of god may
consent to ye same grace in a good worke

Cuthbertus Shirbroke

Qui in mundo requirit no oblivisset maiora



Sicut mea pira prius sunt vino sunt pira virens
Prima ruminanti, secunda pira, poma rubanti

Hoc statuas menti carnem superare volenti
qualiter in terra stabis fetore sepulcri
pallidus obscurus et vermibus esca futurus
Quid tibi quid pulcrum blanditur terra sepulcrum
in quo fetebis putrifactus quando iacebis
ossa sepulcrorum tibi sint suffragia morum

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]

Early European Books, Copyright © 2012 ProQuest LLC.
Images reproduced by courtesy of The Royal Library, Copenhagen.
LN bis 168 [12,-265 4°]